

## JOINT TRANSLATION SERVICE

## SUMMARY OF THE YUGOSLAV PRESS

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THE SIGNING OF WORK CONTRACTS AND THEIR APPLICATION

The decree on the stabilization of manpower prescribes that work contracts must be signed in a written statement and for a specific length of time for at least three to six months. This measure was passed with the object of strengthening work relations and stabilizing the labor force - an essential condition for the successful solution of the manpower problem and the completion of planned tasks.

The signing of work contracts should be considered as serious and should not be approached in a formalist, stereotyped way, as is often the case, because upon this depends, to a large measure, the consummation of pledges, i.e., the strength and the respect of the contract itself. It is not a matter of indifference if a worker signs a work contract perfunctorily, or if every worker is individually acquainted with the context of his contract, i.e., the duties of a worker, working conditions, his rights and advantages, etc. Everyone must realize that every irregularity made when a work contract is signed, inherently contains a germ of disrespect both of the contract and its obligations. When a contract is signed in a stereotyped manner then the worker is left with the impression that it is forced upon him and, therefore, can hardly wait to break the contract, as has occasionally been done. But if each worker is spoken to when signing his contract and if he is acquainted with the significance of his work and if he is shown the possibilities for his advancement, etc., then the worker is conscious of the fact that he voluntarily took on certain obligations.

A considerable number of enterprises have neither carried out the necessary preparations to explain the significance of the decree nor the necessity of signing a contract in a written form for a specific time -- The contracts themselves did not appear in good light because of this.

One of the irregularities connected with contract signing which must be mentioned is that, in certain enterprises, contracts are signed only by workers while bosses do not do so.

The respect and the strength of contracts does not diminish only through irregularities that occur during signing, but also by the violation of already signed contracts. This violation is caused to a large degree by the employers themselves, who, in order to attract a greater number of workers, are prone to promise such things as they cannot later fulfill, when they make their tours in order to conscript workers on the terrain. In this way, for example, the representatives of the factory of dried meat "Juhor" in Svetozar and the factory of textiles in Paracin are promising workers apartments which have not been completed yet. It often happens that a contract specifies one job while the worker is given a totally different job, therefore, in fact changing the qualification of the worker. Another appearance is the promise in the contract of work in one location while the worker is actually sent elsewhere, etc.

The self-willed breaking of contracts by employers particularly came to notice at the time when a surplus of manpower was created in certain enterprises because of the changes in the dynamic plans of the labor force. Desirous of harmonizing the working force and the Plan, certain enterprises simply broke contracts and fired workers without any notice. These appearances were wiped out as soon as they were noticed, but regardless of that they did lessen

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confidence in contracts.

However, self-willed violation of work contracts is also made by workers. There are frequent occurrences whereby a contract which is signed on the terrain specifies the date when the worker should report for duty. However, a considerable number of workers do not come at a specified time, or at all, and thereby violate the obligations signed in the contract. In this way, for example, on the territory of the Kopaonik county, between May 1 - 15, 125 contracts for the Kopaonik mine was signed, but only 23 workers reported for duty. There are also cases of a worker coming to work but quitting before the contract expires. These cases occur, in good part, because the corresponding legal measures are not applied. In as much as they are applied it is usually superficially and ineffectively. In this connection one should underscore the fact that the enterprise which has workers who quit their jobs before time do not always report this to the peoples committee on time, and in as much as they do submit these reports the work commissions and the commissions for violation do not pass decisions quickly enough. A flagrant appearance of this lax relation is often afforded by the example of the commission of labor in Knjazevac where reports lie around for months on employees desks without being acted upon.. This holds true for the commission of labor in Smederevo. One should also underline the fact that in certain cases all runs smoothly in the commission and the subject is sent to the violation commission, but, this office either doesn't pass a decision immediately or passes a punitive decision but doesn't execute it.

Because of all these irregularities, work contracts do not have the authority and firmness they should have. Examples of arbitrary labor violations, even though markedly on the decrease, still occur often and have created great obstacles in the solution of the questions of stabilizing the labor force and the consummation of production tasks.

It is therefore necessary to pay the greatest attention to see that work contracts are signed following a talk and an agreement with each individual worker. When a contract is signed in such a manner then a sharp struggle for the respect of these agreements should be started, so that all the obligations pledged both by the employer and worker are completely and properly fulfilled. Commissions of labor should be the carriers of the struggle for stabilizing manpower.. Their reaction to violations of contracts, from whatever quarter, should be swift. The main fight for manpower stabilization should still be in the enterprises. The respect of contracts by workers fully depends on the manner with which enterprises fulfill their obligations concerning work and home conditions and in their approach in developing social conscientiousness. However, as everywhere else, party and trade union organizations are required to afford aid on this question. This question should be taken seriously by co-ordination commissions throughout the countries which were formed in order to carry out the labor stabilization decree as properly and as fully as possible. Only in this manner can work contracts take on the necessary authority and become the paramount law for employer and for worker.

(Glas-July 1, 1950)

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KOREACOURSE OF THE OPERATIONS  
(Tokyo, 30th June)

United Press reports that yesterday Northern Korean tanks penetrated the South Korean defensive line on the River Han south of Seoul, pressing back South Korean troops. The penetration of the North Korean forces threatens the American and South Korean main headquarters in Suwon 20 miles south of Seoul. Some South Korean units have already passed through Suwon in their withdrawal to the South. It is considered that South Korean forces will not be in a position to make a serious counter-attack for some days.

AFP, transmits the announcement of Radio Fenyang which states that yesterday along the River Han between Seoul and the sea coast 30,000 South Korean soldiers were surrounded. By midday two South Korean divisions had been annihilated in Uyonad and one defensive division in Seoul.

Tass, reporting the announcement of the high command of the North Korean air force says that North Korean aircraft bombarded railway bridges on the 27th June and also military units and the station of Anian on the line between Seoul and Suwon. Two four engined bombers and three other aircraft were destroyed on the aerodrome at Suwon.

North Korean telegraph agency, as reported by Tass, announces that partisans of the Province Kanton, South Korea, have occupied the town of Urdin. Partisans have also occupied the town of Endon and from thence directed their activities towards Uezda, Endia and Andon. In the districts of Kendil, Chensonendek and others partisans have joined with South Korean units.

MACARTHUR EMPOWERED TO USE AMERICAN GROUND UNITS IN KOREA  
(Washington, 30th June)

A statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USA announces that President Truman has authorised the American air-force to bombard military targets in North Korea whenever that is required by the military situation. Truman has ordered American naval forces to blockade the whole coast of Korea, and the Commander of American forces in Japan, General Macarthur, has been empowered to use certain American land units in Korea.

According to United Press the American Minister of Defence Lewis Johnston has stated that this authority of President Truman has already been put into practice.

AMERICAN SUPER-FORTRESSES BOMBARD NORTHERN KOREAN POSITIONS  
(Sul, 30th June)

The headquarters of American air-forces in Japan has issued a statement saying that American super fortresses have bombarded military targets along the River Han and targets East and West of Sulagma. In the statement it is claimed that great damage was done to ships and concentrations of Northern Korean troops. According to incomplete details 30 lorries, 2 locomotives, 15 tanks and other military vehicles have been destroyed. In these operations American airforces completed a total of 161 sorties.

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South Korean forces, after the penetration of their front on the River Han by North Korean forces, are a regrouping, trying to re-occupy the bridgehead on that river.

#### THE COMMANDER OF THE SOUTH KOREAN TROOPS RESIGNS (Tokyo, 30th June)

According to an announcement by the South Korean government, reported by Reuter, the Commander of the South Korean armed forces Che Byong Dak today tendered his resignation. After the penetration of the defensive line on the River Han he tried to commit suicide but was prevented.

(POLITIKA 3/4 col.)

#### THE KOREAN SITUATION BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS

(Lake Success, 30th June)

The Secretariat of UNO received the reply of the Soviet Union to Trygve Lie's announcement of the resolution of the Security Council concerning the outbreak of hostilities in Korea. The Soviet Union quotes as one of the main reasons for rejecting and not recognising the resolution of the Security Council the fact that the Security Council's decision cannot have legal force if it is not unanimously supported by the five permanent members of the council. In UNO circles it is expected that the Secretariat will reject the Soviet point of view on the illegality of the resolution as untenable because numerous decisions of the Security Council from 1946 onwards have been considered effective by the Soviet Union even if one or more members of the Council have abstained from voting. There have been cases when the Soviet Union has not denied the authenticity and legality of particular decisions of the Security Council although itself having abstained from voting on those decisions. Many delegations in UNO quote numbers of such decisions wherein the USSR, although refusing to vote, did not contest their legality. Relying upon these facts the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USA and many delegations of UNO have rejected the Soviet reply to Trygve Lie's announcement as unfounded. The British delegate stated that the absence of any power from the Security Council could not be considered as something which could paralyse the work of the council. It is considered in Lake Success that the absence of certain members cannot be accepted as a reason for not recognising the decision of the Security Council, all the more so as in this case it is a question of voluntary absence.

#### NEW MEETING OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL (Lake Success, 30th June)

The Security Council will again meet today to study the replies of the various governments to the Council's resolution of the 27th June, calling on members of UNO to offer help to the government of South Korea in the war against North Korea. At the session representatives of India and Egypt will also explain the attitude of their governments to the resolution.

In the meanwhile the General Secretary Trygve Lie has continued his talks with delegates on the help which individual governments will offer the government of South Korea.

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Trygve Lie has nominated the representative of South Africa Colonel Alfred Katsin as his special representative in South Korea and as head of the Secretariat of the UNO commission for Korea. The announcement says that the General Secretary has taken this decision in order to strengthen the Secretariat of the Commission so that it can give general support to the implementation of the decisions of the Security Council.

A representative of the Secretariat yesterday denied the rumour which recently appeared that Trygve Lie intends to tender his resignation from his position of General Secretary.

Last night the Chairman of the Security Council Benegal Rao gave a dinner to members of the Council. The Soviet representative Jakob Malik refused the invitation.

#### BRITISH APPEAL TO THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT (Moscow, 30th June)

Reuter reports that the British Ambassador in the USSR David Kelly today visited the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs and appealed to the USSR to co-operate in settling the Korean conflict. Kelly was received by the head of the section for European affairs Pavlov who undertook to transmit this message from the British Ambassador to the Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Gromiko.

(POLITIKA 1½ cols.)

#### CHINESE VIEWS ON TRUMAN'S STATEMENT ON DEFENCE OF FORMOSA BY AMERICAN FLEET

(Peking, 30th June)

Agency New China yesterday issued a statement by the Minister of Foreign Affairs Chu En Lai concerning the order by President Truman that the island of Formosa is to be placed under the protection of the American Pacific fleet. In the name of the Central People's Government PR China Chu En Lai stated that Truman's action "represents armed aggression against the territory of China and violates the Charter of the United Nations". He further said that the order means the putting into practice of American plans not only for aggression against China, but "the forcible acquisition of Asia" and that the war in Korea - which according to Chu En Lai's statement was provoked by the South Korean Government on the encouragement of the US Government - represents "an intentional step by the USA intended to produce an excuse for the USA carrying out the invasion of Formosa, Korea, Vietnam and the Philippines." Emphasising that Formosa is an integral part of China as confirmed by the Cairo and Potsdam declarations Chu En Lai stated in the name of the government of PR China that "the whole Chinese people will fight to the end for the liberation of Formosa from the American aggressors", and that "it will victoriously eject the American aggressors and liberate Formosa and all other territory which belongs to China".

In the name of the Chinese Government Chu En Lai called upon all the peoples of East Asia "to rise and stop the new aggression of American imperialism in the East," expressing the conviction that "the people of the East are capable once and for all of defeating the American warmongers".



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According to the report of Tass Mao Tse Tung also made a statement connected with the events in Korea and President Truman's order. At a session of the council Mao Tse Tung described Truman's order "as US aggression in Asia" which will "provoke wide and resolute resistance by the people of Asia". After recalling Truman's statement of the 5th January this year that the USA will refrain from interference in the affairs of Formosa, Mao Tse Tung said that Truman in his latest order "had torn to pieces all agreements on non-interference by the US in the internal affairs of China". Further accusing the US of "interference in the internal affairs of Korea, the Philippines and other countries of East Asia" Mao Tse Tung called "on the people of China and the whole world to unite and be prepared to annihilate every provocation of American imperialism".

President Truman (as already announced) in his order placing Formosa under the protection of the American fleet, said that the official status of Formosa would be decided on the occasion of the conclusion of the Peace Treaty with Japan, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USA Acheson announced a day later at a press conference that Truman's order did not prejudice the settlement of the future status of Formosa. On the basis of Truman's order the Kuomintang government on Formosa has ceased military operations against PR China.

(POLITIKA 3/4 col.)

#### SITTING OF BELGRADE TOWN COUNCIL

When the work of the first regular session of the people's council of Belgrade continued Bratislav Miljkovic spokesman of the commission for resolutions presented the Executive Committee's proposal for the forming of new and the abolition of certain commissions.

According to this proposal the commission for industry and handicrafts will be abolished, and a directorate of local industry, headed by a director who will be a member of the Executive Committee will be formed. For affairs concerning handicrafts a commission for handicrafts will be formed which will in general co-ordinate the ward commissions to whom are transferred all affairs concerning handicrafts. In the case of the commission for building material a directorate is formed for the production of building material. The commission for personnel affairs is abolished and a secretariat for personnel service is formed.

For the direction of the affairs of communal services a management is to be formed within the commission for communal affairs. For all building firms who have hitherto been under the building commission there is to be formed a directorate of town building undertakings as an administrative management. Also all firms for building are to get a directorate.

After the secretary of IONO Sveta Popovic had given a general explanation of this partial reorganisation the resolution was unanimously carried.

It was further decided that the building firm Novi Beograd which has been taken over from the Ministry of Building shall be reformed and that 17 new firms will be formed in new Belgrade. Besides this some other firms will be formed: a firm for technical and handicraft service, the catering trade and communal feeding,

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a transport firm for local industry, a town shoe firm for quick repair of shoes and the making up of shoes of high quality, a town firm for obligatory collection, a town firm Shtedicija.

It was decided to form a management for the care of the town and the management of town hostels for pupils in industry. A home will be founded for pupils in industry in which will be housed backward pupils, and a home for pupils in industry in which will be housed and treated pupils sick of trahoma (?).

The decision was unanimously taken to join up certain firms with the object of reducing production and management costs in local industry. Thus from the town ice factory and pastry factory Dunavka there will be formed the town undertaking for the production of pastry and ice. From the town chemical firm Balkan and the town laboratory will be formed the town industrial undertaking for the production of chemicals and cosmetics, etc.

The Executive Committee's proposal was adopted concerning the setting up and location of the network of trading, handicrafts and hotel businesses in the area of the town. The proposal was accepted for the amendment of the decision of the People's Council on the subject of the application of mandatory action for breaches and the proposal for the change in Article 39 para.2 on the organisation of employment and order on the markets.

(GLAS 2/3 col.)

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PRESS CONFERENCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR FOOD  
AND AGRICULTURE

After visiting 17 European states, the group of agricultural experts headed by Dr Burma, the representative of the International Organization for Food and Agriculture for Europe, recently came to our country. The members of this group held a conferee for several days with our experts and members of the Yugoslav national committee of the International Organization. They discussed the possibilities of co-operating with the other European countries for the purpose of improving agricultural products and foodstuffs for the inhabitants. The foreign experts were much interested in the problems of our agriculture, forestry, fisheries and feeding and life in our villages.

The foreign experts also conferred with newspaper correspondents, both foreign and home, and discussed the state of food and production in the world and the measures taken by the Organization for increasing it. On this occasion Burma said that they were aiming at this by improving agricultural methods. He said they were also interested in forestry and fishing. He said that in certain countries modern technique had advanced and that it was their aim to extend this in all countries and thereby to increase foodstuffs and raise the standard of living. Jugoslavia, he said, was also interested in these things. The Five Year Plan had some interesting proposals, such as the proposal for sending experts abroad for studying the latest methods in forestry and fishing. He was also interested in the scheme for the draining of 400,000 hectares of land. He said that the French and the Dutch had had much experience in draining and that the Yugoslav government would like to have French and Dutch experts working with their experts.

Burma said that they were now in a much better position for giving suggestions to the general director of the FAO since they had consulted these experts.

He said that Jugoslavia had already shown herself ready to help other countries, and he gave the example of reforestation and the question of goats. He said that Jugoslavia had solved this question very well and could help other countries by this experience.

He said they had had a very interesting conversation with the Yugoslavs on the subject of general economic questions and methods of work and was very much impressed by the enthusiasm of the government and specialists for the development of the country in this respect.

He said they had visited 17 European countries and had had an insight into the development of agriculture and had become acquainted with many experts. They had also been able to discuss the matter with the press which, he said, was very important. He said they desired that the public should be acquainted with the

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the possibilities of co-operating here with UN. He said he had been to Yugoslavia before, last year, with the general director. This year they had come from Trieste and had seen much on the way. They had visited the co-operative vineyard at Arandjelovac and the government had organised excursions for them to the protected forest belt and the Institute for the Protection of Forests. This, he said, would not be their last visit to Yugoslavia.

After Dr Burma had spoken the journalists asked him questions. Some of them asked him how Yugoslavia's contribution to the improvement of foodstuffs compared with that of the other 17 countries. Dr Burma said:

"It is difficult to say. One cannot expect the same contribution from all countries. For example, Denmark is an agricultural country and she exports a great deal- meat, eggs etc.. That is her economic structure. She must export in order to import other things. The economic structure of Great Britain is different. She must import food, but at the same time she is making a great effort to improve the home supplies of food. Yugoslavia is reorganizing her economic system and is introducing modern industry in agriculture. This will certainly increase her production of food, which in turn will contribute to the food situation in the world. It is difficult to compare things that do not compare. It seems to me that one should estimate the contribution of a country by its desire to accept new methods and to improve agricultural production. In this respect Yugoslavia does not lag behind any country."

Our journalists asked how Yugoslavia could best co-operate with the FAO in view of the fact that her main economic article was wood.

Mr Cameron, a forestry expert replied to this question. He said: "It is true that wood is a very important thing for Yugoslavia. Three out of every ten hectares is forested. It is an important export article for her. Your wood is very important for Western Europe where there is a great demand for it. I have been discussing with your experts and it seems to me that you do extraordinarily well with your forestry industry. You inherited your forests in a terrible state. They had been exploited without any plan. You have begun to renovate your woods which are so important to your economy.

"Your forestry industry has exceeded its plan by three years. That alone speaks of your successes and shows that this industry is in capable hands."

This morning our guests will visit Ilok and to-morrow they will leave our country.

( "Borba", 1st July )

#### THE MEXICAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS HIS CREDENTIALS TO DR IVAN RIBAR

Yesterday at 12 o'clock Dr Ivan Ribar, the president of the Praesidium of the National Assembly of the FPRY, received the credentials of the newly appointed extraordinary and plenipotentiary Ambassador of Mexico to the FPRY, Senor Victor Fernandez Maneri.

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At the presentation of the credentials , Josip Rus, the vice president of the Preasidium deputising for the secretary, Leo Mates, the deputy minister of Foreign Affairs. and Pavle Beljanski, deputy chef de Protocol of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. were present.

The following representatives of the Mexican Embassy were present; Francisco Vazques Tresera, counsellor, Vulfrano Ruiz, the Commercial secretary, Giavier Gomez Gonzales the military emmissary and Vincente Naiera the Attache for Civil Aviation.

( "Borba", 1st July )